

# THE CHRONICLE.

R. W. THOMAS, Editor.  
J. A. GRANT, Publisher.

## CLARKSVILLE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1857.

Office, over Wm. H. Bryar's Store.

All communications must be addressed to the Editor. Business letters to the publisher. Advertisements must be handed in the day before publication, or they will be left over.

### WANTED.

Immediately, a boy to learn the Printing business. Apply at this Office.

We are authorized to announce Gen. JAS. M. QUARLES of Montgomery as a Candidate for Congress—in this district. Subject to the ratification of a District Convention. Patriot, Banner and other papers please copy until the Convention.

### PARTICULAR NOTICE.

To edit our mails we are compelled to close our paper THURSDAY night. Those having advertisements, communications, or other matter to appear in the paper, will have to hand them in on Thursday morning.

**THE DISTRICT CONVENTION.**—We take the liberty of suggesting to the American press of this Congressional District, that the Convention be held at this place, and on Tuesday, the 14th of April. We suggest this as the place, because it is both central and accessible—more so than any other point; and the time, because it allows full opportunity for all preliminary arrangements. In addition to this consideration, it may be urged that there are three avowed candidates for the nomination to Congress, and that the list is probably full. Although the Convention will not be limited to these three, in its choice, unless the delegates are instructed, the presumption is that the contest will be confined to them; and as they are all well and favorably known to the people of the District, the sooner the choice is made, the better for the harmony of the party.

The nomination of either of these candidates, by the Convention, if made now, would be unanimously endorsed by the party; but as rivalry is too apt to beget ill will, the sooner it is ended the better. Americans are not slaves, whose highest duty is passive obedience to the will of a master—were it so, the above consideration would be a very idle precaution. The manly independence of the individual members—which can not be too much admired—may lead to committals, and the awakening of a zeal, in behalf of favorites, always dangerous, and sometimes fatal to unity of action.

When no persons have announced themselves as candidates, before the Convention, there is no such danger, because there are no individuals around whom to rally—the candidate being only an abstract idea; but in our case, the gentlemen before the Convention, are, virtually, before the party, and preference is soon enlarged into active advocacy, which elicits corresponding opposition, and collisions engenders feelings adverse to that harmony so essential to success. Then, we repeat, the sooner the Convention meets, the better, and the less said about the respective merits and claims of the candidates the greater the chance for unanimity and general satisfaction.

As we have already suggested, the delegates to the Convention should come empowered to nominate candidates for Senator and Floater, as well as Congressmen.

Since the above was in type, the Nashville Patriot has designated the same day for holding the Convention, but suggests Nashville as the place. The reasons we have assigned in favor of Clarksville, are, we think, conclusive, but there are others we could give, if necessary.

We are indebted to Hon. F. K. Zollieffer for four volumes of valuable public Documents, for which he will please accept our thanks.

Senator Ball, of this State, is moving in favor of an equal distribution of the public lands among all the States. This measure of simple justice will never be filed so long as democracy tyrannizes over this country. The public lands constitute a corruption fund, in their hands, with which to purchase the new States, in advance of their admission into the Union. As dependents upon the public treasury, in the keeping of democracy, the Territories must be democratic, or forego their share of the spoils—which they will choose, is not now a matter of doubt. The only strange thing about it, is that democratic members from the old States should cheat their constituents out of their rights, to make democratic States in the north-west, to overpower and oppress the South.

Garnett, of Virginia, says, in a late speech in Congress, that the principle of free trade, and the expansion of slavery were decided by the late election. It is a wonder that one so green was not frost-bitten during the late cold spell.

In looking over the proceedings of the House, it is amusing to see how often Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, figures in the same capacity. Motions to postpone, and to lay on the table, come from him, thick and fast. Perhaps it is well to let him distinguish himself in that harmless way—otherwise he might be in mischief.

Mr. Toombs offered a resolution—adopted—directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of exploring the river, Niger, in Africa. It is a wonder that he did not require the exploring squadron to bring home a return cargo of "niggers," as a sample from that region.

"The Pennsylvania" says, "corruption is contagious." Others may catch it from him, but he took it naturally.

Only fourteen northern members of Congress voted, with the South, against the bill declaring the laws of Kansas null. Will Kansas be a slave State? Certainly, was the answer here, during the canvass, but then southern sag nit leaders were totally ignorant of the "laws of climate and productions," then in force in that Territory, and which were not repealed by the bill in question.

We called in at Bryar's & McCauley's yesterday and found them opening a new supply of drugs, fancy soaps, colognes, oils, and many other articles, usually kept in their line. Persons wanting such articles would do well to give them a call. Their very polite clerk, Mr. L. R. Cooper, is always on hand, and takes much pleasure in waiting on those who may call in at any time during the day, or night. They sell cheap for cash or credit. Read their advertisement.

Hughes & Co. have opened an extensive Drug establishment on Franklin Street. Besides all articles in the Drug line, they have on hand, and intend keeping an elegant assortment of Musical Instruments, such as Pianos, Violins, Accordeons, &c., of the best manufacture.

The lovers of good Tobacco and Cigars will find both at their store. Give them a call.

The Burdell murder seems to be the only recent event worthy of notice, and the press glots over it as a delicious morsel. He happened to be worth some hundred, or two thousands of dollars, and hence the much ado about his tragic fate. Had he been some poor, honest, hard-working man, the news of his murder would hardly have travelled beyond the city limits. So much for the influence of money—the god of this world's idolatry. Honest poverty is despised, whilst vicious wealth has its countless number of parasites. The press ought to bear in mind, that the more limited the knowledge of crime, the better for the cause of virtue. Leave such publications to the local press, and the morals of the country will be greatly improved.

Congress has passed a bill, repealing all the laws of Kansas, passed by the Shawnee Mission Legislature, and declaring all proceedings under them null and void. What a beautiful set of statesmen now graces the halls of Congress! A year ago, popular sovereignty in the Territories was the most admirable theory they ever conceived and the country was in raptures at its reduction to practice, in Kansas. Now it turns out that popular sovereignty is allowable only as against slavery. We, of the South, were told that it would certainly carry slavery into Kansas, and upon that point, the election turned. But since the close of the canvass, southern politicians, finding that Kansas is hopelessly lost to the South, have studied geography and find that the "laws of climate and production"—not squatter sovereignty—have driven slavery from it. That point being settled, popular sovereignty is discarded, by Congress, as a humbug, and the laws passed by the Legislature of Kansas are declared null and void—and that, too, in the face of the fact, that the President elect, declared, in his letter of acceptance, the sovereignty of the people of a Territory to be equal to that of the people of a State. "A hypocrite!"

Stephens, of Georgia, surrenders Kansas to the "laws of climate and production," and Senator Brown, of Mississippi, surrenders her to the position that the laws of all the territories, or even the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, would not be submitted to by the South, provided she loses part to an end to agitation. Why a backing down! Cannot be South see plainly enough, now, that to election of Buck is a triumph of mere party, and that to back that party together, the South shall be sacrificed? All that I have concluded for, is thus quietly yielded to the free-soilers, who are virtually told—save democracy, and the devil take slavery!

Arthur's House Magazine, for March has come to hand. It is a very welcome visitor, bringing with it a specimen of the engraver's art, and literature calculated to elevate the mortal soul whilst it pleases the fancy.

The Union & American and its strikers are trying to get up a "mass" in the American party of this District, but they "can't come it." Some of them flatter themselves that, if Gen. Zollieffer should not get the nomination, he will run as an independent candidate, when they will take him up, and defeat his opponent. They don't know the man, if they expect such a course from Gen. Zollieffer. Should he be the nominee, he will be zealously supported by the party, and by none more zealously than the two gentlemen who are his rivals for the nomination. Should he not get it, he will cheerfully submit, and thus disappoint those whose own hearts suggest that all men are corrupt, and that debased selfishness is the only motive of human action.

The Lady's Book, for March, has, as its chief embellishment, a steel engraving, called "The Mitherless Bairn," which is almost as natural as life, and of exquisite finish. The fashion plate, and other illustrations are very pretty, and call forth exclamations of delight from the ladies.

The Dallas treaty has not been rejected by the Senate, as was confidently predicted. With its provisions, we are unacquainted; but as it is said the chief opposition to it, was democratic, we are inclined to think it is a pretty good thing.

With pleasure, we announce the arrival of Peterson's Magazine, for March. Supposing it to be issued from the Publishing house, of Peterson, which was so recently destroyed by fire, we feared its temporary suspension, but it comes as promptly as ever, and is as beautiful and spicy.

The January number of the Westminster Review, American edition, by L. Scott & Co., has come to hand. It has a table of contents, promising much interest to the reader. For Character and terms of subscription, see prospectus, in another place.

Mr. Milson, of Virginia, who hates the American party, felt constrained to support the amendment to the Minnesota bill, offered by Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, to the effect that none but citizens of the United States shall vote in that Territory. Thus it is seen that in a locofoco Congress, as well as in locofoco Legislatures, the leading principle of the American party is recognized and endorsed. When a similar amendment to the one above referred to, was offered to the Kansas bill, it was rejected, and unnaturalized foreigners were allowed to vote away the rights of the South. And what is the meaning of this change? It simply means that the democrats know the Americans are right, and to save themselves, intend gradually to incorporate Americanism into their creed. This sort of thieving is very contemptible, though it must result in the adoption of a sound American policy.

The Hon. F. K. Zollieffer has our thanks for Parts 1st, 2nd and 3rd and the Appendix of the Congressional Globe.

(From the Patriot, Feb. 11, 1857.)

**EDITORS OF THE PATRIOT:** I have recently seen in your paper several communications suggesting the names of gentlemen as suitable candidates for Congress in this district, and as the bill is opened I will join in the dance.

In the first place I presume that Gen. Zollieffer having represented this district, two terms, does not desire to be a candidate again, and in the second place David-son County being the place of Gen. Zollieffer's residence, ought to yield her claims to the other counties in the district. This is but a recognition of the principle of rotation—a principle always deservedly popular in Tennessee, and one which will exert an influence in the selection and election of a candidate for Congress. For this and other reasons the people of Montgomery, Stewart, and Dixon, so far as I have been able to ascertain their wishes, are decidedly in favor of Gen. James M. Quarles, as the next candidate for Congress in this district.

Gen. Quarles as a member of Congress, would be diligent in ascertaining the wants of his constituents, and prompt in attending to them, and would faithfully discharge all the duties of a representative. The honor of an election to Congress is certainly due to Gen. Quarles. It has been the usual custom in Tennessee, to run the elector of each district for Congress, when he has made a brilliant and effective canvass. It is true the old whig and democratic parties did not always observe this custom; but whenever it has been disregarded it has always been productive of evil. It is nothing more than right and just, that a man who devotes his time and his talents to the success of a great cause, should be rewarded. No man in the State performed more signal service for the American party—no man consecrated himself more entirely to the success of his candidates in the last Presidential election than the gallant elector for this district.

He was to be found wherever duty called him, not only in his own district, but in other portions of the State. Nor did he confine his travels to the hazy roads where laurels were to be easily won—he saddle-bagged it where he met with no reward but a consciousness of doing good for the party. But Gen. Quarles has other claims. He joined the American party in its infancy, before its strength was known. His friends remonstrated with him, and his relatives threatened him, but

he persisted that the principles of the American party were right, he made a sacrifice of personal friendships and of the regards of relatives, and espousing these principles, he struggled and labored manfully for them from the first. Such being the claims of Gen. Quarles upon the American party, it is only remains to inquire how far the interests of the cause will be promoted by his election. There is not, in the State of Tennessee, a man of more brilliant promise than Gen. Quarles. Diligent and persevering in preparing himself for debate, skillful in choosing and ready in defending his positions, bold and fearless in his attacks, soul-stirring and persuasive in eloquence, withering in satire and strong, forcible and convincing in argument, he is the man of all others best qualified to be the chosen champion of American principles in the halls of Congress. If he be the nominee of the Convention, he will receive a larger majority than any other man could obtain, and will greatly increase the vote of all our candidates for the other offices in this district. Satisfied that Gen. Quarles is entitled to the nomination for Congress, and that the interests of the American party will be promoted by it, the people in this part of the district are for him, first, for him last, and for him all the time.

### AMERICAN.

Remember that the American Convention to nominate a candidate for Governor, will meet in Nashville, the 1st of June. Let the counties send up a full delegation.

Thomas & Brother are in receipt of fresh Drugs, and all the esthetics of a Drug Store. They sell cheap, and for cash—so call if you want bargains.

### THE EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19, 1857.

Editors of the Patriot:—

You will please announce me as a candidate before the Convention which will nominate a Representative of the eighth Congressional District. It is not my purpose to become a candidate without such a nomination. I am unwilling to disturb the harmony of the District by declaring myself a candidate for election, whether so nominated or not.

Respectfully, yours,  
JOHN A. McEWEN.

**CLEANSE THE SYSTEM—PREVENT DISEASE.**—Hurley's Sassafras, is unquestionably the most surprising and wonderful medicine of the age. No matter how inveterate the disease, or of what duration or character, it is certain to reach it. Thousands use it during the spring to purify the blood.—*Balt. Clipper.*

See advertisement of Infant Drummer—he performs to-night and to-morrow night. Our limited space forbids further notice.

From New York Dispatch, 8th Oct.

**INTERESTING REVELATIONS—THE MARY-CIARENDON MOSQUITO SPECULATION IN A MILEMA.**

We commend the following letter to the careful perusal of our readers. It comes from a well-informed source, and ought to open the eyes of the people as to the real motives which controlled the United States Government in its policy in relation to Nicaragua. It opens up a dark chapter in the history of public men at the national capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5th, 1857.

The last ten days has decided in a most singular manner, and by the most unexpected means the fate of the Monroe doctrine. It was under the slaughter-knife—the Mary-Ciarendon treaty—yet hardly any one thought it in danger until a strange hand was put forth to save it, and by so doing, exposed the plot for its destruction.

For the first time in his life, William L. Marcy has been completely vanquished on his own field of diplomacy, and that too by an opponent who would never have had the power to defeat him but for his own stubborn opposition to Nicaragua.

The dying Administration had bent all its efforts to bringing the Central American question to a close before it quit office. There were many reasons, political and pecuniary, for having Walker crushed out of Nicaragua, and certain Mosquito land grants snugly and safely fenced round and covered up, before another Administration came into power, and this was to be effected in the said treaty.

It is not very generally known though not altogether a secret, that Col. H. L. Kinney obtained the notorious "Shepherd grant" of somewhere between twenty and thirty millions of acres of the richest class of sugar lands on the coast of Nicaragua, and that very distinguished persons at Washington are his partners in this gigantic speculation.

When the Walker Rivas administration had the full and tranquil control of the Country, Col. Kinney went up to Granada to have a friendly understanding with Gen. Walker. He proposed to acknowledge the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the Mosquitoes, provided Nicaragua would confirm this grant. Walker would not hear of it, and characterized the whole transaction as swindling speculation. Walker was then informed that his "government would never be recognized by the United States if he did not also recognize the Kinney grant, for some of the Cabinet and the President himself were largely interested in it." Walker treated the idea with contempt, but Kinney's words have been verified nevertheless.

About this time Mr. Smith, the son of ex-Governor Smith, of Virginia, went to Nicaragua on a private mission, and the proofs are in this city that show its purport. The object of this mission was to have a Minister sent here from Nicaragua, with

powers to confirm this grant, and to give up the port of San Juan to the holders of that grant, or as they named their association, to *General American Land Company*. In making San Juan a free port and the outlet of an important Isthmus transit, the land in and about it would be valuable, and a twelfth part of twenty millions of acres was worth some trouble.

Mr. Smith made Padre Villal understand that he must keep his mission a secret until he had seen the President in private. The President was "seen in private" at two or three interviews, and his powers being found ample, he was received. After being received, it was discovered that he could not, or would not, act in the Mosquito grant, and the Executive favor could forthwith, to such an extent that Padre Villal would not stay in Washington, and went back to Nicaragua in disgust.

Finding General Walker was not to be coerced or frightened into sacrificing a large district, and the excellent post to the Central American Land Company, this Government set itself to work to "crush him out," and the Mary-Ciarendon treaty was arranged to cover the general speculation.

Meanwhile, Mr. Pierce declined receiving any Minister from Nicaragua, and recalled Mr. Wheeler, the U. S. Minister, so that no official communication or protest could reach this Government, and this very act of extra precaution has defeated the whole plan.

Don Fernin Ferrer, the Minister from Nicaragua, knew the whole game, and never presented his credentials. He remained in N. York, and with his friends arranged his plans for exposing the nature and motives of the treaty, and communicated them at the right moment to eminent members of the Senate. The bearings of the treaty on the Kinney grant, and the abandonment of the Monroe doctrine as the price of British aid, was proved *sub rosa*, but conclusively to the Senate. If he had been the accepted Minister of Nicaragua, usages would not have allowed him to address the Senate; but in the over anxiety of the Cabinet to exclude the Minister they forgot the able, experienced, and resolute Don Fernin Ferrer, was left perfectly untrammelled, and his public and private letters to the Senate, showing up the treaty, made its ratification impossible. Nicaragua is saved from dismemberment and the Monroe doctrine from slaughter.

S. L. E.

### THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

Friday's Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

**Senate.**—Mr. Pugh introduced a bill prescribing the time and manner of electing the Senators to Congress and the form of their credentials.

Mr. Toombs presented additional papers relative to the so-called joint-convention of Indiana, in which Messrs. Bright and Fitch were elected Senators.

The Senate then acted upon the private calendar.

The Senate passed 45 bills, including one paying to officers and seamen in the expedition in search of Dr. Kane the same rate of pay which was allowed the expedition under Lieut. De Haven.

Mr. Wright presented the credentials of Mr. Thompson, who was re-elected Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. Gwin introduced the Pacific Railroad bill.

The Senate then adjourned.

**House.**—Mr. Clingman suggested that any member named in the resolutions of the Select Committee have leave to file an answer to the statements "concerning him to be printed with the other papers. This seemed right and proper.

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, thought that would be irregular; they had nothing to do with the reports, but could reply to the resolutions, on which they have the privilege to be heard in person or by counsel.

Mr. Clingman's motion was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the House the Agricultural part of the report of the Commissioner of Patents.

The House went into committee on the tariff bill.

During the proceedings, Mr. Orr said that Congress should pass over the bill of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means than none at all, and on his motion the committee rose, thus relieving itself of the many pending amendments.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, submitted an original bill, the same, with several slight alterations, as the last one reported from the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and expressed his views on the subject.

Mr. Letcher offered a substitute, proposing a general reduction of 20 per cent, on the present tariff, which was rejected by 74 against 112.

Mr. Campbell's bill passed by 110 against 84.

The post-office appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Stanton said the tariff bill was passed by trickery and fraud; by outside influence and the combination of those favoring the protection of hemp, sugar, iron, and Massachusetts woolen goods. This was done amidst his protest. The measure was striking a blow at the wool-growers.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, regretted the remarks of his colleague, and marked his insinuations as basely calumnious, both as to himself and his colleagues on the Committee of Ways and Means. The bill just passed was predicated on the principle recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Carlisle made a speech in favor of equalizing the grants of land among the several States of the Union.

After further debate the House adjourned.

It is stated among the friends of Mr. Cass that he to-day received a letter from Mr. Buchanan formally tendering him the appointment of Secretary of State.

The Senate has called upon the President for all letters, if any, which may be in the possession of the government from Judge Deconette in vindication of his judicial conduct in Kansas. This is preliminary to the consideration of the nomination of Harrison, which is set for Monday.

### Latest by Telegraph.

REPORTED EXTENSIVELY FOR THE CHRONICLE.

Nashville, Feb. 28.

Weather clear and pleasant. River stationary with about 5 ft. on shoals. The Cline leaves at 12 o'clock to-day for Cairo. The Ella leaves at 2 o'clock for St. Louis.

Louisville, Feb. 27.

River 5 ft 8 in on the falls—weather clear; thermometer 44.

A meeting of the bridge company was had yesterday, which was spirited and hopeful. The bridge will no doubt be built.

New York, Feb. 25.

The Asia has arrived. It is rumored that unexpected difficulties have arisen between Prussia and Switzerland respecting the Neutralité affair. The Emperor of Austria has decided on granting a grand amnesty to all political offenders. It is rumored that the emperor of Russia will do the same to all exiled Poles. The relations between Austria and Russia, and Austria and France are improving. Turkey is about to take formal possession of the Delta of Danube.

The Indian mail had arrived at Sarag.

New York, Feb. 26.

Flour dull, sales at 62 and 20—wheat and corn declining—port inventory, sales 234 to 24—beef buoyant—lard dull.

N. Orleans, Feb. 23.

The Casaca, from Havana, 29th, brings the remains of Dr. Kane. They will be forwarded via Louisville to Philadelphia. The highest honors were paid him by the Cuban officials.

Cincinnati, Feb. 26.

Flour unchanged—whiskey firm, 234—provisions unsettled.

New York, Feb. 26.

Black Warrior arrived to-day from Haiti reported that the decline in the N. Y. sugar market has caused great excitement among the sugar speculators. Stock at Havana, 70,000 boxes.

### NEWS BY THE ASIA.

New York, Feb. 23.

The Asia brings one week later advices and nearly \$100,000 in specie.

Parliament reassembled on the 3d inst. A reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to and presented in the usual form.

The wars with Persia and China have both been discussed in Parliament and information called for. Earl Grey called for a dispatch written by himself when in office, prohibiting the English local authorities at Canton from taking active measures without referring to the home government, which dispatch he had written after conferring with Duke of Wellington.

An interesting discussion was also had in relation to the Hudson Bay Company on the action to inquire into the state of the possessions of that company and the license of trade controlled by it. It was suggested by several speakers that the monopoly be broken up and the land thrown open to emigration.

Mr. Laivy alluded to the idea of emigration now going towards Minnesota and said the only method of avoiding a difficulty between the United States and England which might arise from American emigrants overstepping the borders and squatting on English territory would be the annexation of Hudson Bay to Canada.

Mr. Dallas has given a banquet to Lord Napier, the new English minister to the United States.

Persia.—A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople says that Russia demands occupation of the Persian province Majar-don.

The English have reconstructed forts at Burshir and leaving it occupied by troops have marched upon Mohamoud, which commands both the province of Lais and the road to Shiraz. They are also about to occupy Mahommed and Bender Ali, two towns on the Persian Gulf.

### Educational Notice.

The undersigned would announce to the citizens of Clarksville and vicinity, that he has located in the city, and will open a school in the basement of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, for the education of children and youth, in all the branches of science usually taught in the schools of our country. Particular attention paid to the moral culture of pupils committed to his care. Assistant teachers will be employed when the interest of the school shall require it.

The government of the school will be firm and impartial, though parental aid be not required. The subscriber would respectfully solicit a liberal share of patronage. He has had an experience of eight years as a teacher, and thinks that he can make it to the interest of both parents and pupils to patronize him.

Terms of tuition in the English Branches will be as follows, viz:

First Class	\$8.00
Second	10.00
Third	12.00
Language	20.00

The school will commence the first Monday in April, and continue 21 weeks.

REV. M. A. MARLOW.

Feb. 27, 1857—4c.

### BURNING FLUID.

120 gallons Burning Fluid, for sale very cheap, for cash only, by THOMAS & BROTHER.

### GARDEN SEED, GARDEN SEED.

Don't forget that we have a large and complete assortment of Garden Seed, embracing many new varieties, for sale for cash.

THOMAS & BROTHER.

### FRESH & PURE DRUGS.

We are receiving one stock of Pure Drugs and Medicines for the spring trade. Our stock is large, and we invite cash buyers to call and examine them. We are now prepared to fill all demands at lower figures than ever, as we sell only for cash; we are prepared to offer inducements to every man who wants the worth of his money. When we say any thing in an advertisement, we mean exactly what we say.

THOMAS & BROTHER.

### MUSTANG & ARABIAN LINIMENT.

12 gross Mustang Liniment,  
12 gross Arabian Liniment,  
12 doz. Rock Oil, for sale by  
Feb. 27, 1857—4c.

### MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Dr. Walton, Mr. D. F. FARRAR, of this city, to Miss SARAH A. FOX, of Tennessee, Tenn.

On Tuesday 12 January, by the Rev. Dr. I. B. Walton, Mr. W. L. NEALEY, of Montgomery County, to Miss MARY J. RAMBOULT, of Cheatham County, Tenn.

### TOBACCO MARKET.

CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 26, 1857.

Sales by W. S. McClure of 71 hds. Tobacco, as follows:

51 hds. frosted, at \$7 05, 6 80, 7 00,
7 65, 7 85, 8 00, 8 55, 9 20, 9 30,
7 05, 6 85, 6 95, 11 70, 6 55, 9 55, 6 30,
33 50, 6 00, 6 95, 6 05, 7 20, 9 70, 6 50,
9 40, 6 25, 9 00, 6 25, 9 00, 7 30, 7 25,
8 90, 9 10, 11 10, 7 10, 8 50, 8 00, 7 00,
6 95, 6 00, 9 55, 12 45, 8 45, 6 10, 6 40,
6 40, 6 95, 6 35, 6 50, 13 95, 11 05.

32 hds. admitted, at \$10 65, 12 10,

12 70, 14 55, 16 00, 12 00, 15 50, 14 65,
14 85, 14 10, 15 30, 14 15, 14 15, 15 00,
15 80, 14 40, 15 55, 13 10, 14 80, 16 70,
13 00, 14 05, 17 55.

CLARKSVILLE, Feb. 26th, 1857.

Sales of 85 hds tobacco by C. M. Smith

as follows:

16 45, 15 05, 15 75, 14 55, 13 95, 6 30, 15,
30 15, 70 90, 9 80, 13 40, 14 70, 14 86, 14,
75 75, 7 05, 6 15, 7 20, 7 45, 10 45, 10 45,
14 75, 9 95, 6 95, 8 95, 6 55, 10 20, 6 60, 6 30,
15 70, 14 05, 15 00, 15 00, 15